



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

83529-173

Date of Issuance:

09/22/2021

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sharda USA LLC  
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 640,  
Hockessin, DE 19707

**Note:** Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Heather McFarley, Acting Product Manager 24  
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

09/22/2021

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 83529-173.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 04/01/2021
- Alternate CSF#1 dated 04/01/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Sayed Islam by phone at 703-347-0290, or via email at [islam.sayed@epa.gov](mailto:islam.sayed@epa.gov)

Enclosure:

- Stamped label

[Master Label]

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

# Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II

## ABN: FREQTO

For the Control of Grass Weeds in Landscape Areas, Roadsides, Nurseries, Greenhouses, Flower Beds, Groundcovers, Interiorscapes, Parks, Sports Fields, Golf Courses, Commercial, and Residential Areas.

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>WT. BY %</b>
Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl (R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate* .....	24.5%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	75.5%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC contains 2 pounds (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) per gallon.  
Contains petroleum distillates.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you **do not** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For general information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at <a href="http://npic.orst.edu">http://npic.orst.edu</a> .	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [additional] [complete] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal.]

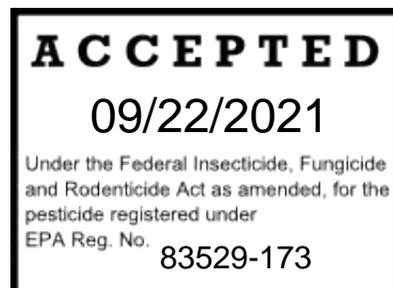
EPA Reg. No.: 83529-XXX

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Manufactured for:

**Sharda USA LLC** 
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ [Gals./L.]



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

**Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation.** Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or Viton® >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

**Mixers and Loaders must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or Viton® >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading

#### User Safety Requirements

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

#### Ground Water Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

#### Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluzifop-p-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

For terrestrial uses: **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target

organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

**DO NOT** use this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.

For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, shrubs, and bushes, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lbs fluazifop-p-butyl per gallon application solution.

**AGRICULTURAL USES:** COMMERCIAL SOD FARMS, ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES, TREE FARMS, AND CHRISTMAS TREES.

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Agricultural Uses: Commercial sod farms, ornamentals grown in commercial greenhouses and nurseries, tree farms and Christmas trees.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPR required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves; barrier laminate, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or Viton®  $\geq 14$  mils
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

**DO NOT** treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. **DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

- **CAUTION:** Area treated with **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** on (date of application). **DO NOT** enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is a post-emergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in ornamentals and certain turf grasses. **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges (nutgrass). **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** may be used directly over the top of ornamentals or as a directed spray. See Ornamental Plant Tables for specific

plant safety.

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is a systemic herbicide that moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points (meristematic regions) of treated grass weeds.

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is rainfast in 1 hour.

#### CONTROL SYMPTOMS

Treated grass weeds stops growing soon after application. Treated grass weed plant show symptoms including loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventually die. Symptoms are generally observed within 7 - 14 days after treatment, depending on grass weed species and environmental conditions. Complete control occurs from 10 - 21 days following application.

<b>FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>1</b>
--------------------------	--------------	----------

#### WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** and other Group 1 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies must be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** or other Group 1 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local Sharda LLC agent.

#### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENT

**DO NOT** apply when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and vegetation.

Applications must be made at the lowest height above the target area that still provides uniform coverage of the target. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height reduces exposure of droplets to wind.

Where certain states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

#### Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

- Applicators must use  $\frac{1}{2}$  swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- The boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**Ground Boom Applications:**

- User must only apply with the release height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**Boomless Ground Applications:**

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

**SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is determined by the interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

**Importance of Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

**Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- **Volume** – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** – **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream and never downward more than 45° produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

**Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

**Boom Height – Ground Boom**

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**Release Height -Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

**Shielded Sprayers**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

**Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### Boom-less Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

### Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

For good activity, thorough coverage of all weed plant foliage is important. To achieve optimum weed control, treat young actively growing weeds that are not under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical, or chemical injury.

### Timing

To obtain best control of susceptible grass weeds, apply **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** to actively growing grass weeds before they exceed the listed growth stages shown on this label. Refer to the grass weed table for specific directions on weed growth stages.

For best control, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure complete coverage of the target grass weeds. Apply in 1 - 2 gallons final spray per 1,000 sq. ft. with spray pressures of 40 - 60 PSI at the nozzle tip. When grass weed foliage is dense, use 60 PSI and a minimum of 2 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. to ensure coverage of grass weed foliage.

**DO NOT** exceed the maximum application rates for **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**.

Always add a high-quality nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (0.5 - 1 pint per 25 gals.) of the finished spray volume for ground sprays.

**FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT USE FLOOD TYPE OR OTHER SPRAY NOZZLE TIPS WHICH DELIVER COARSE, LARGE DROPLET SPRAYS.**

**FOR BEST RESULTS, DO NOT APPLY SHARDA FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL 24.5% EC II WITH CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATORS (CDA) OR ANY SIMILAR DEVICES.**

Disturbing (including mowing, hand weeding, etc.) treated grass weeds is not advised within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**, as weeds may be put under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 2 - 3 weeks before or after applying **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** may assist weed control.

### PRECAUTIONS:

- Treat actively growing grass weeds. Treating grass weeds which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury may result in reduced weed control.
- Apply at the directed rate to grass weeds at the specified growth stages as outlined in **Table 1** for best results. Treating grass weeds which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages may require additional treatment.
- Treat when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the listed growth stages for treatment. Use the highest directed rate for grass weeds in that group.
- If irrigation is used, best results may be obtained when **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is applied within 7 days after irrigation.
- For Best control of perennial grass weed cut up by hoeing, etc., rhizomes or stolons to stimulate maximum emergence of grass weed shoots.
- Some turfgrass crops are highly susceptible to **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.
- For established turf, **DO NOT** reseed desirable grasses to treated areas for 14 days following the application. Wait 30 days to reseed bare ground areas which have been treated.
- **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** may be tank mixed with other pesticides, liquid fertilizers, or any other additives according to this label or if local experience indicates that each product on the tank mix are safe to the treated crop.
- Ornamental injury and/or reduced grass weed control may occur after sequential applications of other herbicides except as specified on this label or on supplemental labeling within 5 days before or after **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** application.
- Before and after each use, thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner.
- Reduced grass weed control may be observed if rainfall or irrigation occurs within 1 hour of application.
- It is advised not to store **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** in or around homes.

REFER TO THE GRASS WEED TABLE FOR SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS ON WEED GROWTH STAGES.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

- **DO NOT GRAZE ANIMALS IN TREATED AREAS OR FEED TREATED PLANTS.**
- **CHEMIGATION: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.**

**NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER:** It is not possible to test every species and variety or cultivar of ornamental or nursery plants under all conditions. Plant resistance of pesticides varies as conditions vary. Plant resistance of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** at label rates has been found to be acceptable within the ranges specified for the indicated genera and species. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** can safely be used on plants not specified on this label. The user must determine if **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** can be used safely prior to use.

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** may be applied as an over-the-top spray or a directed spray application in ornamentals.

**APPLICATION RATES****LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTALS**

For landscaped areas in residential, commercial, public, and industrial buildings, field grown ornamentals, greenhouses, nurseries, flower beds, industrial weed control, tree farms, Christmas trees, roadsides, including rights of ways, utility easements, and utility structures.

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in many newly transplanted and established dicot ornamentals, trees, shrubs, and ground covers. Refer to **Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5** for specific plant safety.

Apply 16 - 24 fl. oz. (0.250-0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre (0.4 - 0.6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** in sufficient water along with 0.25% (8 fl. oz./25 gals.) of a nonionic surfactant. Use only nonionic surfactant on ornamentals. **DO NOT USE A CROP OIL CONCENTRATE WITH SHARDA FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL 24.5% EC II ON ORNAMENTALS.**

For Control of wild oat (*Avena fatua*), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), volunteer barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), volunteer rye (*Secale cereale*), and volunteer wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) in Daffodils. Apply 16 fl. oz. (0.250 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** per acre along with 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 quarts/100 gals.) of a high-quality non-ionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent. Apply in 40 - 80 gals. spray volume per acre. Make 1 application pre-bloom.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, shrubs, and bushes, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lbs fluazifop-p-butyl per gallon application solution.
- Maximum use rate is 24 fl. oz (0.375 lbs. a.i) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

**NON-CROP AREAS, ROADSIDE, INDUSTRIAL, AND OTHER AREAS**

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** can be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in non-crop areas. Non-crop areas include airports, around residential, commercial, public, and industrial buildings, storage yards, fence lines, parkways, roadsides, rights-of-way, cemeteries, electric transformer stations and sub-stations, pipeline pumping stations.

**TANK MIX DIRECTIONS NON-CROP AREAS - WEED CONTROL**

**Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** and Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091) may be applied together in a tank mix program for desiccation plus systemic control of grassy weeds.

Tank mix partner labels supersede any directions on this product label in regards to use rates/directions. Users must read and follow all restrictions and directions on tank mix product labels.

Apply 16 - 24 fl. oz. (0.250-0.375 lb. a.i.) **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** with 16 - 32 fl. oz. Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091) per acre. Add 8 - 16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gals. of water.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, bushes, and shrubs, a minimum volume of 55 gallons spray solution must be used per acre.
- For applications made by mechanically-pressurized handgun to landscaping trees, shrubs, and bushes, **DO NOT** exceed a maximum concentration of 0.01 lbs fluazifop-p-butyl per gallon application solution.
- Maximum use rate is 24 fl. oz (0.375 lbs. a.i) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

**Tank Mix Precautions—Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** and Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091):

- Use the full label rate of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**.
- Always add 8 - 16 fl. oz. of a 75% or greater nonionic surfactant per 100 gals. of water.
- Due to the very fast desiccation of photosynthesizing plant tissue, Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide (Diquat Dibromide; EPA Reg. No. 100-1091) may cause some antagonism of the activity of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**, which must be translocated to cause its effect.

#### SPOT TREATMENTS AND DIRECTED SPRAYS (NOT FOR USE ON TURFGRASS)

Mix **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** and a nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but **DO NOT** spray to runoff. Retreat if necessary.

#### Spot Spray Mixing Directions

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts	
	Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gal.	0.75 fl. oz. (0.012 lb. a.i.)	0.5 fl. oz.
10 gals.	6.5 fl. oz. (0.102 lb. a.i.)	3 fl. oz.
25 gals.	16 fl. oz. (0.250 lb. a.i.)	8 fl. oz..
50 gals.	32 fl. oz. (0.500 lb. a.i.)	16 fl. oz.

#### GRASS WEED CONTROL IN DESIRABLE TURFGRASS

For the suppression and/or control of Common Bermudagrass, Hybrid Bermudagrass, and other grass weeds in Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrass in golf courses, residential, commercial, public, and industrial buildings turfgrass areas.

#### RESTRICTIONS:

- Maximum use rate is 24 fl. oz (0.375 lbs. a.i) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply to Tall Fescue turfgrass during the Summer.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.125 lbs of fluazifop-p-butyl per acre per year.

Apply 3 - 6 fl. oz. (0.047-0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre along with 0.25% v/v (0.5 pt./25 gals.) of a nonionic surfactant. Application must be made every 28 days when the grass weeds are actively growing. The higher rates may result in temporary discoloration of the desirable turf with recovery in 10 - 14 days. **DO NOT** apply to Zoysia, Fine Fescue and Tall Fescue turfgrasses which are under stress. For best results, make applications in Spring and Fall and avoid treatments during July and August.

Complete control of undesirable grass weeds may take multiple sequential applications over 1 - 2 growing seasons.

#### Over-Spray Zoysiagrass

Application must be made at a rate of 3 - 4 fl. oz. (0.047-0.062 lb. a.i.) per acre with **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**, and a nonionic surfactant. Applications must be made in late spring (around June 1<sup>st</sup>) and repeated about every 28 - 30 days. Late-summer application can be reduced to 2 - 3 fl. oz. (0.031-0.047 lb. a.i.) per acre as bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. During hot Summer weather the rates could be increased to 4 - 5 fl. oz. (0.062-0.078 lb. a.i.) per acre. **Note:** The 5 fl. oz. (0.078 lb. a.i.) per acre rate could cause temporary turf discoloration.

#### Over-Spray Tall Fescue Turfgrass

Application rate must be 5 - 6 fl. oz. (0.078-0.094 lb. a.i.) per acre. Application must be made during warm weather in early Spring (April, May) when bermudagrass is breaking dormancy. This must be repeated in Fall (September, October) when bermudagrass is preparing for dormancy. Applications during the hot months of Summer should be avoided. **Note:** This application will show slight discoloration to desirable turfgrass. Tall Fescue turfgrass should recover within 10 - 14 days. Weather and cultural treatments can also affect applications. Use a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre.

#### Grass Weed Control in Fine Fescue Turfgrass (Chewings, Hard and Creeping Red Fescue)

Apply at 8 - 16 fl. oz. (0.125-0.250 lb. a.i.) per acre with a nonionic surfactant to actively growing grass (monocot) weeds. Application can be repeated after 28 days. Applications at the boot stage may reduce Fine Fescue seedheads. Use a minimum of 30 gals. water per acre. Only Fine Fescues are tolerant to these rates of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**.

#### Turf Renovation for Control of Bermudagrass

Apply at 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** with 2 - 3 lbs. a.i. per acre of glyphosate for control of existing vegetation. A second application must be made after 3 - 4 weeks for optimum control of bermudagrass. **DO NOT** seed into treated area for 30 days after last application of **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**. Treated area can be sprigged 7 days after last application.

**Table 1. Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Controlled by Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Stage (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 - 8
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	4 - 8
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 - 8
Crabgrass, Tropical	<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>	2 - 8
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 - 8
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 - 8
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 - 8
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 - 8
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 - 8
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	2 - 8
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 - 8
Guineagrass, seedling	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	6 - 12
Italian Ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 - 8
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	2 - 8
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	8 - 18
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	8 - 18
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	2 - 8
Kikuyugrass*	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	4 - 8
Prairie cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>	2 - 8
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	6 - 10
Rabbitfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	2 - 8
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2 - 8
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2 - 8
Sorghum almum	<i>Sorghum almum</i>	2 - 8
Southern Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	2 - 8
Southwestern cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 - 8
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 - 8
Torpedograss**	<i>Panicum repens</i>	3 - 10
<b>Volunteer Cereals</b>		
V. Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 - 8
V. Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	2 - 8
V. Milo	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2 - 8
V. Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 - 8
V. Rye	<i>Secale cereals</i>	2 - 8
V. Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 - 8
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 - 8
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 - 8
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 - 8
Wirestem muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	4 - 12
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 - 8
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 - 8
<b>Note:</b> For best results, apply before tillering and/or herding.		
*Not for use in California.		
**Use 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i.) per acre per application. Up to 3 applications may be needed for complete control.		

**Table 2. Over-the-Top Applications May be Applied to the Following Ornamentals. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.**

Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Acacia, Jim wheat	<i>Acacia schaffneri</i>	Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris*</i>
Acacia, Shoe-string	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	Oak, Silk	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Acacia, Willow	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Ocotillo	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>
Acacia, Willow-leafed	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Odocanthus sp.	<i>Odocanthus sp.</i>
Ageratum sp.	<i>Ageratum sp.</i>	Oleander, Pink, variegated, petite	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Almond, Flowering	<i>Prunus triloba</i>	Olive, Osmanthus, tea	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Aloe, Barbados	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Olive tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Aloe zanzibarica	<i>Aloe zanzibarica</i>	Ongerops, Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Alyssum sp.	<i>Alyssum sp.</i>	Orange, Sour	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Ash, American Mountain	<i>Sorbus americana*</i>	Pachysandra, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>

Ash, Arizona	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Pagoda flower	<i>Clerodendrum speciosum</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica*</i>	Palibin	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana*</i>	Palm, Canary Island date	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Asparagus, Myres	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Palm, Chinese fan	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>
Asparagus, Sprenger	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Palm, Golden fruited (small)	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Aucuba japonica variegata	<i>Aucuba japonica variegata</i>	Palm, Mexican fan	<i>Washington robusta</i>
Aurea	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Palm, Pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Banana, Ethiopia	<i>Musa maurelli</i>	Palm, Queen	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>
Banksia	<i>Rosa Banksiae</i>	Palm Queen	<i>Cocos plumosa</i>
Barberry, Mentor	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Palm, Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Barberry, Redleaf Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii*</i>	Palm, Windmill	<i>Chamaerops excelsa</i>
Bearberry, Red	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Palo Verde, green	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>
Begonia, Scarletta	<i>Begonia Semperflorens cultorum*</i>	Panax, Parsley	<i>Polyscias fruticosa</i>
Bellflower	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Passion vine	<i>Passiflora pfordtii</i>
Birch, Eastern white	<i>Betula pendula*</i>	Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Bird, Giant of paradise	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Pepper, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Bird of paradise	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>	Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Periwinkle, Myrtle, dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Bittle bush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Petunia spp.	<i>Petunia spp.</i>
Bottle-brush	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Philodendron selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Bougainvillea sp.	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Philodendron, "Micans"	<i>Philodendron oxycardium</i>
		velvetleaf	
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla var. japonica</i>	Phyllostachys, Golden bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Boxwood, Korean	<i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i>	Physocarpus, Abbotswood	<i>Physocarpus fruticosa</i>
Buckthorn, Tallhedge	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Physocarpus, Dwarf Ninebark, Nanus	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Burningbush, Compact	<i>Kochia scoparia f. trichophylla</i>	Physocarpus, Gold drop	<i>Physocarpus fruticosa</i>
Bush, Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Physocarpus, Jackmanni	<i>Physocarpus fruticosa</i>
Bush, Purple hopseed	<i>Dodonaea viscosa purpurea</i>	Pilea, Creeping Charlie	<i>Pilea nummulariifolia</i>
Cactus, Barrel	<i>Ferocactus sp.</i>	Pine, African fern	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>
Cactus, Cholla	<i>Opuntia Cholla</i>	Pine, Black / Austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Cactus, Hedgehog	<i>Echinocactus sp.</i>	Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Cactus, Saguaro	<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i>	Pine, Dwarf Swiss mountain	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Caesalpinia cacalaco	<i>Caesalpinia cacalaco</i>	Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Camelia	<i>Camelia japonica</i>	Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda*</i>
Camelia, Sasanqua	<i>Camelia sasanqua</i>	Pine, Longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris*</i>
Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Pine, Mexican border	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>
Carissa tuttlei	<i>Carissa tuttlei</i>	Pine, Norfolk Island	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>
Cassia, African	<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>	Pine, Pitch	<i>Pinus rigids*</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Pine, Pond	<i>Pinus serotina*</i>
Cassia sturtii	<i>Cassia sturtii</i>	Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Centaurea, Dusty miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Pine, Sand	<i>Pinus clause*</i>
Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>	Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Cerastium, Snow in summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Pine, Shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata*</i>
Ceratoria, Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>
Cercis, Red bud	<i>Cercis canadiensis</i>	Pine, Spruce	<i>Pinus glabra*</i>
Cherry, Australian bush	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Pine, Table-Mountain	<i>Pinus pungens*</i>
Cherry, Brush	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana compacta</i>	Pine, Western / Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Pine, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera spp.</i>	Pink lady	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Plant, Candelabra	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i>
Clover, Pink	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>	Plant, Caricature	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Plant, Mirror	<i>Coprosma baueri</i>
Coleus	<i>Coleus x hybridus*</i>	Plant, Ti	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>
Coleus, Jade wizard	<i>Coleus x hybridus</i>	Plant, Variegated mirror	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Coolibah, Gum-barked	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	Plant, Waffle plant / metallic	<i>Hemigraphis sp.</i>
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Coronet, Orange	<i>Calendula officinalis*</i>	Plumbago, Cane	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Plumosa	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster repens</i>	Polystichum capense	<i>Polystichum capense</i>
Cotoneaster apiculata	<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>	Portulaca, Sunglo	<i>Portulaca grandiflora*</i>
Cotoneaster, Coral beauty	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Potentilla, Gold drop, Primrose beauty	<i>Potentilla fructosa</i>

Cotoneaster, Royal beauty	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Potentilla verna	<i>Potentilla verna*</i>
Cotoneaster, Spreading	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	Protea	<i>Protea compacta*</i>
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius franch</i>	Protea	<i>Protea eximia*</i>
Crabapple, Showy	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Protea	<i>Protea repens*</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Protea, Giant / King	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>
Creeper, Blue star	<i>Isotoma spp.</i>	Protea, Oleander-leaved	<i>Protea neriifolia*</i>
Crossandra	<i>Crossandra nilotica</i>	Pygmy, Crimson	<i>Berberis thunbergii*</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Pyracanths, Lodense	<i>Pyracanthus koidzumii</i>
Crown Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa*</i>
Cypress, Allum lawson	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Radiator plant	<i>Peperomia scandens</i>
Cypress, Cripps hinoki false	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron formosa</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Rhododendron, Amoenum	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>	Rhododendron, Blaauw's pink	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Daisy, White africans	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>	Rhododendron, Boule de neige	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>	Rhododendron, Chionoides	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Rhododendron, Coral bells	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Dianthus, Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Rhododendron, Delaware Valley white	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Dogwood, Cornelia cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Rhododendron, Elizabeth Gable	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Dogwood, Flaviramea	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Rhododendron, English roseum	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Rhododendron, Fashion	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Dogwood, Red twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Rhododendron, Gerard's rose	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Dumbcane, Giant	<i>Dieffenbachia amoena</i>	Rhododendron, Gibraltar	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Emerald mound	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Rhododendron, Gloria	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Eranthemum, Purple false	<i>Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum</i>	Rhododendron, Greeting	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Erythrina, Fastigiata	<i>Erythrina fusca</i>	Rhododendron, Gumpo pink	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Erythrina, Swamp immortelle	<i>Erythrina fusca</i>	Rhododendron, Gumpo white	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Escallonia fradesii	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>	Rhododendron, H. H. Hume	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Escallonia rubra	<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	Rhododendron, Hahm red	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Euonymus fortunei	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Rhododendron, Herbert	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Euonymus, Siebold	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Rhododendron, Hino red	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Euonymus, Silver king	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Rhododendron, Kaempo	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Rhododendron, Kluis sensation	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Euryops	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Rhododendron, Korean azalea/Poukhanense	<i>Rhododendron yedoense</i>
Evergreen, Fransher	<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>	Rhododendron, Less dark purple	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Evergreen, Painted	<i>Aglaonema crispum</i>	Rhododendron, Massasoit	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Evergreen, Silver queen	<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>	Rhododendron, Mother's Day	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Evergreen, Treubii ribbon	<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>	Rhododendron, Pericat	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Fatshedera	<i>Fatshedera lizei</i>	Rhododendron, Pink pearl	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Fern, Desert tree	<i>Lysiloma thornberi</i>	Rhododendron, President Lincoln	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Rhododendron, Prize	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Fern, Sword	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Rhododendron, Purple elegans	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus repens</i>	Rhododendron, Purple gem	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Fig, Exotica weeping	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Rhododendron, Purple splendor	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Fig, Trailing hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus chilensis*</i>	Rhododendron, Red ruffle	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea*</i>	Rhododendron, Red wing	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Fir, Concolor	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Rhododendron, Road runner	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Rhododendron, Rose greeley	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>	Rhododendron, Rosebud	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracanthus graberi</i>	Rhododendron, Roseum elegans	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Firethorn, Mojave	<i>Pyracanthus koidzumii x coccinea</i>	Rhododendron, Roseum superbum	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Firethorn, Scarlet, Lalandei	<i>Pyracanthus coccinea</i>	Rhododendron, Royalty	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Firethorn, Variegated	<i>Pyracanthus angustifolia</i>	Rhododendron, Rutherfordiana Constances	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Flower, Spider	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>	Rhododendron, Salmon spray	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Forsythia intermedia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Rhododendron, Snow	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Forsythia spp.	<i>Forsythia spp.</i>	Rhododendron, Stewartstonian	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Forsythia, weeping	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Rhododendron, Sweethart	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Forsythia x intermedia	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Rhododendron, Tabor	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Gardenia, dwarf	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Rhododendron, Tradition	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>

Gardenia, Tahitian	<i>Gardinia taitensis</i>	Rhododendron, White cascade	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Gay feather	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Rhododendron, White catawba	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
Gazania gold rush	<i>Gazania splendens</i>	Rhododendron "Gable Hybrid"	<i>Rhododendron</i> "Gable Hybrid"
Gazania uniflora leucolaena	<i>Gazania uniflora leucolaena</i>	Ruellia californica	<i>Ruellia californica</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>	Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Geranium, Ivy	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Rose, Hybrid tea	<i>Rosa hybrida</i>
Geranium, Smash Hit Red	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i> *	Rose, Rock	<i>Cistus hybridus</i>
Gimlet, Narrow-leaf	<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>	Rosemary dwarf	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus</i>
Gladiolus, Debbie, Jennie, Mahogany, stargazer	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>	Rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica decora</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Sage, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Grapholly, Oregon	<i>Magnolia</i> sp.	Sally, Moneywort / Wandering	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Grass, Red fountain	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Saltbush	<i>Atriplex</i> spp.
Gum, Desert	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Salvia greggii	<i>Salvia greggi</i>
Gum, Red	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Sandwort	<i>Arenaria verna</i>
Gum, Red box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Sansevieria, Hahnii / Mother-in-law's tongue	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> *	Sansevieria, Moon Glow	<i>Sansevieria</i> spp.
Hawthorn, Yedda / Indian	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Santolina, Lavender cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Schefflera, Manila Ripple	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Schinus, California pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Hen and chickens	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Hesperaloe parviflora	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Sedum, Brown bean	<i>Sedum guatemalense</i>
Hibiscus, Althea	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Sedum, Green stone crop	<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Sedum x rubrotinctum	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> *
Holly, Dwarf buford	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Snapdragon, Yellow floral carpet	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Holly, Fosteri	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Spiraea, Billiard	<i>Spiraea x billiardi</i>
Holly, Meserve	<i>Ilex x Meserveae</i>	Spiraea, Coccinea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i> *
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosa</i>	Spiraea, Crispa	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Honey locust / shade master	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Spiraea, Froebelii	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Spiraea, Gold Flame	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Spiraea, Snowmound	<i>Spiraea nipponica</i>
Honeysuckle, Marrow	<i>Lonicera x morrowii</i>	Spiraea, Thunberg	<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>
Hosta, Variegated	<i>Hosta lanciflora</i>	Spirea, False	<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	<i>Hydrangea querciflorae</i>	Sprengeri	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
Hydrangea, Panicle	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Iberis, Candytuff	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta, Black Hills, Densata	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Ice plant, Purple trailing	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanthemum productus</i>	Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Ice plant, Red spike	<i>Mesembryanthemum lampranthus spectabilis</i>	Spruce, Serbian	<i>Picea omorika</i>
Ice plant, Rose	<i>Mesembryanthemum drosanthemum hispidum</i>	Statice, Annual	<i>Statice sinuata</i>
Indigo, Firecracker, Mexican	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>	Strawberry, Ornamental	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Inkberry, Compact	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Sumac, fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Sumar, African standard	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Ironwood	<i>Olneya tesota</i>	Sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Sycamore	<i>Platanus</i> spp.*
Ivy, Ellen Danica, grape	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>	Tecoma, Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans angustata</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Thuja, Berkman's	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Ivy, Hahn's	<i>Hedera helix hahnii</i>	Thuja, Emerald green	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Thuja, Globosa	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>	Thuja, Pyramidalis	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana	<i>Jacobina ghiesbreghtiana</i>	Thuja, Techny	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Thuja, Techny American arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Thuja, White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Thuja, Woodwardii	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>	Trachelospermum asiaticum	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Juniper, Admiral	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> *	Tree, Firewheel	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>

Juniper, Cologreen	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Tree, Golden-rain	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i> *
Juniper, Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Tree, New Zealand Christmas	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>
Lantana, Bush	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Tree, Pagoda	<i>Sophora japonica</i> *
Lantana, Purple (trailing)	<i>Lantana sellowiana</i>	Tree, Varnish	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>
Lantana, Twistwood	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> *	Tree, Yellow oleander	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>
Lantana, Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> *	Viburnum, Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i>	Viburnum, Compact cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus nitida</i>	Viburnum, Doublefile / tomentosum	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Legume, O'Connors	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Viburnum, Japanese snowball	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Lentago, Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i> *	Viburnum, Judd	<i>Viburnum x juddi</i>
Leptospermum laevigatum	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Viburnum, Nanum	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Ligustrum, Amur River	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Viburnum, Spandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Ligustrum, Privet / California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Viburnum, Willowwood	<i>Viburnum x rhytidophylloides</i>
Ligustrum, Texas privet	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Weigelia, Newport red	<i>Weigelia florida</i>
Ligustrum, Vicari	<i>Ligustrum x Vicari</i>	Weigelia, Pink	<i>Weigelia florida</i>
Ligustrum, Wax	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Welleri	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Lilac, James McFarlane	<i>Syringa villosa</i>	Willow, Australia	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Lilac, Korean	<i>Syringa patula</i>	Willow, Basket	<i>Salix purpurea</i>
Lily, Kaffir	<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Willow, Desert	<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>
Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Willow, Purple	<i>Salix purpurea</i> *
Linden, Little-leaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i> *	Willow, Tortuosa corkscrew	<i>Salix matsudana</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i> *
Liriope, Green / Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Willow, Wheelers dwarf, variegated	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Willow, White	<i>Salix alba</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Xylosma senticosa	<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Mahonia, King's Ransom	<i>Mahonia wagneri</i> *	Yarrow, Coronation gold, fernleaf	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>
Maple, Flame amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i> *	Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Yarrow, Coronation gold, fernleaf	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Yaupon, Dwarf yaupon / Tall	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> *	Yew, Dense	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Yew, Hicks	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula sp.</i>	Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes sp.</i>	Yew, Thayeri	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Mesquite, Chilean	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Morningglory, Bush	<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Yucca, Spanish dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Myoporum, Prostrate	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Yucca, Weeping dagger	<i>Yucca pendula</i>
Myrtle, Crepe	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Zinnia sp.	<i>Zinnia spp.</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>		

\*Not applicable in California.

**Table 3. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.**

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of up to 20% when **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays.)

Common Name / Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name / Variety	Scientific Name
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Juniper, Prostrata	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Bottle-brush, Weeping	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Juniper, Robdsta	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Bugle Weed	<i>Ajuga variegata</i>	Juniper, San Jose	<i>Juniperus japonica</i>
Cactus, Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	Juniper, Scandia	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Cats Claw, Yellow trumpet	<i>Begonia tweediana</i>	Juniper, Skyrocket	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Ceanothus Griseus	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>	Juniper, Spearmint	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Juniper, Tamariscifolia	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia hybrida</i>	Juniper, Variegata	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandi</i>	Juniper, Webberi	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Dracaena, Massangeana	<i>Dracaena fragans</i>	Juniper, Welchii	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Dracaena, Tricolor	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Juniper, Wiltonii	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Eureka	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Juniper, Youngtown Compacta	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>

Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Kurume	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Lantana, White	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> x
Gallery	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>	Lilac	<i>Syringa chinensis</i>
Gamolepis Chrysanthemoides	<i>Gamolepis chrysanthemoides</i>	Maki	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Gazania Ringens	<i>Gazania ringens</i>	Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Grass, Green fountain	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander standard</i>
Grass, Mondo	<i>Ophiopogon japonicum</i>	Oyster Plant	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>
Green carpet	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>	P.I.M.	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Guava, Pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Philodendron sp.	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Gum, Lemon-scented	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Plumeria, Temple Tree	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Privet, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Indica	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	Protea	<i>Banksia prinites</i> *
Juniper, Arcadia	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Protea	<i>Banksia victoria</i> *
Juniper, Blue Pacific	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Protea	<i>Banksia speciosa</i> *
Juniper, Blue Rug	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Protea, Pincushion	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> *
Juniper, Broadmoor	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Ruellia	<i>Ruellia ciliosa</i>
Juniper, Grey Owl	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Snowball, Chinese	<i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i>
Juniper, Hughes	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Spirea, Vanhoutte	<i>Spirea x vanhouttei</i>
Juniper, Maney	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Star plant, Lavender	<i>Grewia caffra</i>
Juniper, Nana	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Sunglow	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Juniper, Old Gold	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Tree, Strawberry	<i>Arbustus unedo</i>
Juniper, Pathfinder	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Variiegated Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Juniper, Pfitzeriana	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Willow	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>

\*Not applicable in California.

**Table 4. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.**

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity of up to 50% when **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even during directed sprays).

Common Name / Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name / Variety	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia latifolia</i>	Juniper, Excelsa Stricta	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Acacia Sweet	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Juniper, Spiny Greek	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Justicia Red	<i>Odontonema strictum</i>
Blueberry Tifblue	<i>Vaccinium ashei</i>	Kings Crown	<i>Justicia carnea</i>
Bottle Tree	<i>Brachychiton populneum</i>	Knotweed Pinkhead	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>
Carrot Wood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Magnolia Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Cassia	<i>Cassia condyloma</i>	Pothos/Marble Queen	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>
Cherry Mazzard	<i>Avium* prunum</i>	Primrose, Mexican evening	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Rhododendron, Formosa	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Rhododendron, Hersey red	<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>
Croton Chinese crenate	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Rhododendron, Hino pink	
Desert Broom	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Rhododendron, Hinode giri	
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Rhododendron, Karen	<i>Rhododendron poukhanenes</i>
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Rubber Plant baby	<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>
Hearts and Flowers	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus lepenk</i>	Shrimp Plant yellow	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>
Ice Plant white (trailing)	<i>Mesembryanthemum delosperma alba</i>	Slipper Flower	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>
Ivy Swedish	<i>Plectranthus australis</i>	Sonoran Palo verde	<i>Cercidium praecox</i>
Jade Plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>	Thunbergia Laurel-leaved	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>
Janet Craig/Warnecki	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i>	Umbrella Plant	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>
Juniper, Armstrongii	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	White Shrimp plant	<i>Justicia betonica</i>
Juniper, Burkii	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		

\*Not applicable in California.

**Table 5. Directed Applications. Use only nonionic surfactants on ornamentals.**

- When plant growth habit allows, applications must be made as a directed spray to the ornamental plants listed below to minimize phytotoxicity.
- Limited testing of the ornamental plants listed below has shown phytotoxicity greater than 50% when **Sharda Fluazifop-P-butyl 24.5% EC II** is applied over-the-top at label rates. (Phytotoxicity can occur whenever spray comes in contact with the foliage, even

during directed sprays.)

Common Name / Variety	Scientific Name	Common Name / Variety	Scientific Name
Birch River	<i>Alsophila australis</i>	Juniper, Prince of Wales	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Chandelier Plant	<i>Kalanchoe tubiflora</i>	Juniper, Sea green	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Compacta	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Katherine Dykes	<i>Physocarpus fruticosus</i>
Falsecypress boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Lavender-Scallops	<i>Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi</i>
Fern Australia tree	<i>Acalypha godseffiana heterophylla</i>	Periwinkle Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Grass Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Purple Heart	<i>Setcreasea purpurea</i>
Juniper, Bar Harbor	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Spider Plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
Juniper, Blue chip	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Wandering Jew	<i>Zebrina pendula</i>
Juniper, Blue Haven	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>		

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**[Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons]** [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

**[Greater Than 5 Gallons]** [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

**[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers]** [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT,**

**STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

[All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.]